8 4

On motion, David R. Hannison, esq., was appointed Chair

On motion, DAVID R. TRILLMAN, Secretary.
The call of the meeting having been read and approved, the meeting was addressed by Mesers. HARRINGS, STILLMAN and others: after which the following resolutions were offered and

with every good citizen, to a knowledge its expressacy.

Resolved, That the artion and delay of the New-York and
Hariem and the New-Haven Raintona Compensies in resisting
for everal years the ordinance of the city against running by
steam through the tunnel, cought not to be used to the projection
of commuters, residents and travelers in West-hader County
who are all interested in haring the steam terminus of and rounds
carried as far into the city as the same can be done consistently
and permittedly.

for the steam terminus.

Resolved, That we deem it important that efforts be made to procure from the authorities of the city a record of recognition of the right and privilege of the said Rulimonds to run to 450 at, for such a period of time as will set at rest the agiliation of this

subject.

Resolved. That we believe the County of Westchester would be greatly benefited, in its increase of population and value of property, if suitable accommodations for passengers were provided at the steam terminus of said roads, for which we have so long suffered.

On motion, a was minimously modeled. That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting be a Committee to publish the said resolutions, in such newspapers as they may deem fit, and also to take such other measures as may seem to them expedient to earry into effect the objects of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

THE AUTUMN HAT.

WARNOCK & Co.

Invite Gentlemen to their exhibition of
FALLAND WINTER HATS.

designed respectively for the Aond, the Modulant and the
FARMONALE, and funded in a manner worthy of their reputa-

The Young Gentleman's Dress Har is peculiarly adapted and Charmingly attractive.
SOFT FELT AND STORM HATS AND CAPS

convenient for the pocket, of varied patterns, statable for travel-ing, sporting, evening wear and using weather. WARNOCK & Co., Hatters.

A TRUE GENTLEMAN .- The "panic" of 1857 compelled Mr. P.—, the extensive importer, to "stop," but being of a go-shead disposition, he worked hard, said on Wednes-day last be purchased a KNOX HAT, and paid his limbilities in fail. So much for pinck! KNOX'S Establishment is at No. 212

THE HAT CARRESTERS THE MAN, When unsuited to life face and figure
GERIN'S twelve new styles, comprehend Hars appropriate
No. 214 Broadway

DON'T BE DISFIGURED by an inappropriate Hat. Twelve new Fall styles to choo from, at Genen's, No. 214 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE and BURG LAR-PROOF SAFES, No. 281 Broadway, corner Murray-st., op-posite City Hall, New York. SINGER'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES FOR

quire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & Co.'s GAZETTE, which will be acpplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject.

1. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway, New-York. Great reduction in the prices of SILK TWIST

THERAD, SHUTTLES and NEEDLES, and everything belonging to the sewing machine. The public are invited to examine our I. M. SINGER, No. 453 Broadway.

We prefer them for family use."

[N. Y. Tribone.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES A VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.—A new Tension and a Hemmer that turns hems of any width without previous basing. Office No. 36 Broadway, N. Y.

Diagram of THE LOCK STITCH.

00000000000

This is the only Stitch that cannot be raveled and that pressent the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and inter locked in the center of it.

HUNT, WEBSTER & Co.'s

IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, are preferable
to any other machine.
No. 469 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPEES Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 238 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressive for the application of his famous Hair Dyn, the best extant. Bartentend's Wices and Touters have improvements over all others; this is the only place where these things are properly understood and made.

RADICAL-CURE TRUSS OFFICE.-MARSH & Do., No. 2 Vescyst., Astor House—Trusses. Supporters, SHOULDER BRACES, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for various reins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A fe-male attendant in private rooms for ladies.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER. NO MORE VERMIN!!

Houses, ships, warehouses, &c., kept permanently free from Bugs, Rozches, Rats. Mice, Ants and all other vermin,

Bugs, Rouches, Rats, Mice. Ants and all other vermin,

Mr. Joseph Menns, practical chemist to the Courts of Russia
England, Prussia, &c., has established his office at No. 612
Broadway, corner of Houstonast, where he will be happy to
enter into contracts with housekeepers, merchants, slip-owners,
manufacturers, brewers, superintendents of public putilings,
&c., by which he engages to purify their establishments from all
aorts of vermin and keep them free from it permanently, and
where his preparations may be had wholesale and retail at prices
from 25 cents to \$1.
General Accept for the United Section 1. from 20 cents to \$1.

General Agent for the United States and Canada, FREDERICK
V. RUSHTON, druggist, No. 10 Autor House, and No. 417 Broad-

V. Russiton, druggist. No. 10 Autor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-et. The preparations are kept for sale by the proprietor, No. 612 Broadway, and by all respectable Druggists. CATARRH.-Dr. GOODALE, No. 3 Bond-st.,

w York, makes the treatment of this disease a special ng-standing and formidable cases, together with all their ocations and derangements, such as Neurairia, Headache, S roas, Broachitis, Dyspepsia, great Defluxion of Mucus, of relieved and postlively and radically cured.

Il4 Fulton-st, is the place to get good Boots and Shoes. The superior quality of WATKINS'S manufactures, his cribanity to consomers, and ponetoality in filling orders, have raised him to the pinnacle of his profession. Where is the man who ever got an article that he was dissatisfied with at WATKINS'S? Echo answers, "Where!" FALL BOOTS AND GAITERS .- WATKINS'S, No. GOLD WATCHES, GOLD WATCHES,

or Ladies and Gentlemen, warranted accurate time-keeper rable at 30 per cent below retail store prices.

D. C. Pracock, Importer, represented by Davis Rkit, No. 405 Broadway, up stales. THADDERS DAVIDS & Co.'s

BLACK WRITING INES. "Not for a day, but for all time." See Dr. CHILTON'S TEST. Showing the superiority of this Ink over all others

BUY THE BEST !!! CHILSON'S CONE FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GOLD MEGAL FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GAS CONSENING FURNACE,
Made and sold by

BRAMHALL, HEBGS & Co.,
No. 500 Broadway, currer of Walker-st.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Porfumers. LETTER FROM EX-ALDERMAN O'BRYAN

E. Lyon, esq., No. 424 Broadway.

Sin:

Although you know me not.

I know your Powder to a dot.

My house, where once the bugs and fleas Swarmed just like mites in mouldy chean and Croton bugs, the hungriest kind.

Left of our loaves naught but the rind, Is now as free from these same pests.

As from young hirds the last year's nexts. Once, too. the insects and the grubs Destroyed our fleast flowering shrubs, And regiments of suts marched o'er.

Our pantry shelves and kirchen floor. But now no insects, grubs or anis. Invade our rooms or kill our plants. There was a time, too, when by scores. The rats and mice stacked our stores; But now there's not within the house. Your Fowder, Sir, the insects killed. Your Pilk the rats for ever stilled. Receive, then, as your doe, friend Lvoy, The grateful thanks of yours.

LYON & Co.'s Depot of Magnetic Powder

PHILADELPHIA ON THE AMERICAN SMOKER. In an editorial, the Philadelphia Press says: "Undoubtedly we re a great nation—of inventors. Here somebody has patented, little apparatus which you may put into your vest pocket, which enables those who use pipes or cigars to imbite the smoke of the nicotian weed, relieved from impurities and impregnated with every desirable flavor.

"Probatum est. We use it, and cigar venders and druggists efficiently who were the probatus of the probatus o

WING'S FARINA CRCKERS, so highly celebrated

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. - Habitual

AN AMAZING CASE OF UTERINE IRRITATION .-A severe case of inflamed Userine Irritation of four years cur-by one box of Dr. S. B. Sairrai's Manageria Salvia. The per-scured is willing to be referred to, for the sake of benefittle others. For sale at 322 Canalist, near Church, and by Druggiet

PER STEAMERS NORTH STAR AND FULTON. HATTERS' PLUSH, in all grades.

TIPS AND SIDES, BANDS AND BINDINGS—LEW designs.

FRENCH SKYPES.

ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all cases addressed to Horace Greekery & Co.

The vote in Maine this year is quite a full one. and the result most gratifying. But we believe it would have been still more so had not two Members of the present Congress who have served acceptably for but a single Session been overslaughed by nominating Conventions for no better reason than that other men wasted their places. This very nearly cost the loss of one District, and might have lost another. There is no objection to the candidates nominated, but a good deal to the apparent slight shown to their predecessors. A faithful Member should be accorded a second term; a decidedly capable, efficient, industrious one should be sent at least thrice, and we think still longer. The North will never have adequate weight in Congress till her people learn to disregard "the "shricks of locality" and the impatience of personal aspiration and keep her best men in Congrees at least twice as long as is her present cus-

Fernando Wood & Co. had the door of the Syracuse Convention politely shown them last evening, according to the original programme; when, with a good breeding for which our Butt-Enders and Short-Boys have not hitherto had credit in the rural districts, they promptly took their leave, without waiting to be kicked out. So the Softs and Tammanvites have full swing in the Convention, and it is said that they will proceed to nominate Judge Amasa J. Parker for Governor, and Controller Sandford E. Church for Lieutenant, according to their original programme. Then if they do not hear music from Fernando & Co. we shall confess ourselves grossly mistaken-unless. indeed, they prevent the concert by giving up our local nominations, wholly or mainly, to the Wood men. After Wood's sore experience of last Fall, when the same beauties gave him the nomination but beat him at the polls, we doubt whether he will be inclined to trust them. There is evidently fun just ahead.

In the speech of Mr. JAMES S. PIKE of Maine, delivered there during the recent political canvass, and printed in another page of this paper, the reader will find expressed much of the earnest, determined and most manly spirit that has animated the Republicans of that State in the struggle which they have just brought to a cheering and victorious conclusion. Not only does this speech present a clear and powerful statement of the relative positions of the Republican and Pro-Slavery parties, but it abounds in original views of the questions at issue. Mr. Pike is a politician who thinks for himself, and thinks strongly; and his suggestions always stimulate thought leven when they do not enforce conviction. Thus his speech has a value extending far beyond the bounds of the local contest which gave occasion for its utterance; and it may be profitably consulted by those who are forming or revising their opinions with a view to action in the approaching elections in this State and else-We are confident that we shall publish few documents during the pending campaign which will better repay a candid and careful study.

Whoever asserts that EDWIN D. MORGAN is opposed to the prompt and full completion of our State Canals, or that he is pledged or secretly favorable to any adverse interest, is a willful calumniator. Mr. Morgan is not a new man-he was for years a State Senator-and we defy any man to instance an act of his public or private life indicative of hostility to the Canals. He owns no stock in the Central Railroad, and is nowise identified with its fortunes or committed to its interests. No Governor ever elected in this State was more absolutely free from all complications with private or local interests at war with the public good.

We begour friends in the interior not to credit the stories affoat that Mr. Morgan is unpopular here, where he is best known. We have no Repubfican in the City who is less obnoxious to personal hostility than he. Long known as among our most intelligent, energetic and successful merchants, utterly free from pride or ostentation, publicspirited, liberal and thoroughly Republican, there is absolutely no objection here to the man which is not based on repugnance to the cause of which he That much disappointment and regret are felt here

at the failure to unite the Opposition at Syracuse. is true; but Mr. Morgan is not responsible for that, and should not be blamed for it. He was an early and active champion of a union of the Opposition, and, we doubt not, still heartily desires it. We have ample reason for our belief that the effort to elect anti-Lecompton Congressmen and legislators from this City will receive his hearty support. That he would not grudge any personal sacrifice for the promotion of the good cause, we are confident. But all the stories afloat of backstairs arrangements in progress for a fusion of the two Opposition State Tickets are to be scouted as idle tales. If any such movement were seriously contemplated, its execution would of course be committed to unfettered Conventions of delegates fresh from the People. No other could command or would deserve popular respect and confidence. When our readers see in THE TRIBUNE a call for such Conventions, they may believe that there is something in these rumors-and not till then

We have recently traveled a thousand miles Westward from this City to Indianapolis, which may be regarded as the present center of the Corngrowing and perhaps also of the Wheat-growing portion of our Union. Observation fully confirmed the worst accounts we had received of the deficiency of the Harvest. We were, of course, obliged to take the testimony of others with regard to Wheat and Oats, but we had the evidence of our own eyes as to the deplorable meagerness of the Corn crop. In Western New-York, in Central and south-western Ohio, in eastern and central Indians, we saw more Corn that will yield less than over fifteen bushels per acre, while a great deal growing on rich, mellow soil will fall below even five bushels. From all parts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, except a very narrow belt of dry, warm soil on the shore of Lake Erie, our accounts indicate a similar deficiency. Iowa had but a third of a Wheat crop, no Oats at all, and is likely to have not more than half a Corn crop. Michigan and Wisconsin send better accounts; but only from Minnesota and Kansas have we assurance of a full Harvest, and even in Minnesota the Oats are deficient. The Slave States participate but slightly in the general disaster, while New-England, Eastern New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania have nearly or quite average crops. Very little of the Corn we have seen is yet fit to cut up, and a frost within the next week would damage it most seriously, while a warm, growing fortnight would greatly improve it. We consider every day's general exemption from frost henceforth as worth at least One Million Dollars to the Country. And, making full allowance for the fact that, while failures and disasters are blazoned, good average yields attract no attention and provoke no comment, we are confident of being within the truth in estimating the Wheat and Corn crops of the whole country as twenty-five per cent. below the average, while the Oat crop is deficient by thirty to forty

The Census for 1840 and that for 1850 show th following aggregate production of each of these

1540. Bushele. Wheat 84,823,272 Oats 123,671,541 Indian Corn 377,531,875

Of course, these are but rough approximation to the true aggregates; but the proportion main tained between the returns of 1840 and those of 1850 prove that they are within the neighborhood of the true amounts. Assuming their general accuracy, the following table will indicate the magnitude of the present deficiency:

Wheat bush. 120,000,000 1858. Actual yield. 90,000,000 Oats, bush. 170,000,000 110,000,000 Corp, bush. 170,000,000 550,000,000

In others words, our total Harvest of Wheat Oats and Corn for the current year will fall below what might have been reasonably expected as fellows :

Now the value of these amounts to the growers may not exceed One Hundred Millions of Dollars, but their value to the Country is at least double that sum. Our Railroads, Canals, forwarders. shippers. &c., are deprived of business which they were prepared to do, and in default of which their earnings and profits for the next year must suffer deplorably. We consider the country at least Two Hundred Millions poorer than it would have been if our crops had proved good.

This deficiency is likely to exert a baleful in fluence on not only our Domestic but our already depressed Foreign Trade. The Official Statements show that we exported in the years ending on the 1st of July, 1856 and 1857 respectively (those up to last July not having yet been promulgated) as

Year ending June 30, '59. Wheat \$15,115,661 Flour 20,275,148 Indian Corn 7,622,565	Do. do. '57. 6:22:240,857 25,882,316 5,184,696	
Indian Meal. 1,175,688 Pork (pickled). 5,029,940 Hame and Bacon 3,933,322 Lord 3,870,949	957,791 2,805,867 4,511,442 5,144,195	
Total	+66,727,134	

In other words, Wheat, Corn and their products-Flour, Meal, Pork, Bacon and Lardform the bulk of the exportable produce of the Free States, comprising two-thirds (in population, trade and wealth) of the American Union; and it is now probable that, instead of exporting nearly Seventy Millions' worth of these during the ensuing year, we shall not be able to spare half that amount. Can any one doubt that our Imports must be correspondingly reduced or not paid for, and that the aggregate capacity of the West to pay for Goods, and in fact the entire commercial activity of the Free States, must shrink in proportion? Let our importers, jobbers and merchants give earnest heed to these facts.

As we anticipated, the attempt at Charleston to set the crew of the slaver Echo free on the ground of irregularity in their commitment and toe great delay in the examination, has not succeeded. The decision turned on the construction of a South Carolina statute. The United States Judiciary act of 1789 provides that preliminary proceedings against persons charged with offenses against the United States, shall be conducted agreeably to the usual mode of process against offenders in the State in which the proceedings are had. Down to the year 1839, the only laws of South Carolina to regulate criminal examinations were two statutes of Philip and Mary, which were among the English statutes retained in force in South Carolina subsequent to the Revolution. By these statutes, the committing magistrate was commanded in cases of felony to take, previous to the commitment, and to put in writing, the examination of the prisoner and "the information of those that brought him." and it was on this latter provision that the prison er's counsel relied. They admitted that by a statute of South Carolina, passed in 1839, the examination of the prisoner was dispensed with, but insisted that it still remained necessary to examine the witnesses. The Judge held otherwise. In his opinion, the act of 1839 repealed the old provision entirely and substituted a new one, and although the point had never been decided by the State Courts, the existing practice conformed to this

But though the act of 1839 did not require at examination, neither did it forbid it. It was therefore competent for the magistrate to commit for further examination; nor could this proceeding, unless it were abused, be considered to the disadvantage of the prisoner, but rather for his benefit. If the examination had been so long delayed as to induce the Judge to think that the original cause of it would not be valid, or worthy of further investigation, he might discharge the prisoners or release them on bail; but he could not undertake to say that in this case there had been any unreasonable delay. There is no precise limit of time which must depend on the circumstances of each case. There are said in the books to be many instances of prisoners detained more than twenty days between their being first brought before a magistrate and their commitment for trial. So the prisoners went back to Charleston jail, and, for aught we see, if the circumstance of their detention there is disagreeable to the feelings of the good people of South Caroline, they must do as so many Northern States have done in the matter of the Fugitive Slave Act-pass a law that the jails of the State shall not be used for the detention of persons charged with being concerned in the African Slave trade.

Meanwhile, the examination of the Captain of the slaver is going on at Boston. He, too, after have small, compact, well-drilled fire companies,

was put in, was committed for further examination. not sooner organized. The project of sending him to Charleston for trial, will not, we presume, be further persevered in. As we suggested some days since, there is no warrant for that. Some of the Bostonians have might no doubt have been tried at Key West had but as that was not done, and as he has first been charged with the offense in the District of Massachusetts, it would seem that he must be tried in that District.

The people of the quiet little City of Worcester. Mass, were treated last week to what is called "A "Fireman's Muster." That is to say, hundreds of young gentlemen from various parts of New-England, clad in shirts of Josephian varigation and helmets of patent leather, marching to the strident strains of many bands of brazen music, took possession of the town, and behaved as victors are session of the town, and behaved as victors are closed rail cars, while on the sale of the town, and behaved as victors are closed rail cars, while on the sale of the town, and behaved as victors are closed rail cars, while on the sale of the town, and behaved as victors are closed rail cars, while on the sale of the town, and behaved as victors are closed rail cars, while on the sale of the town, and behaved as victors are closed rail cars, while on the sale of the town, and behaved as victors are closed rail cars, while on the sale of the town, and behaved as victors are closed rail cars, while on the sale of the town, and behaved as victors are closed rail cars, while on the sale of the town, and behaved as victors are closed rail cars, while on the sale of the town, and the town are closed rail cars, while on the sale of the town are considered to the town are and only out of great goodness of heart, forbearing the other practices of conquerors. All the stories of the festival agree. One of the town newspapers mournfully says that the day was disgraced by the drinking of bad rum, and bewails the "rowdyism" and the quarreling. A reporter's stand, from which an encroaching fireman had been driven, was stormed by his aggrieved and angry brothers. Two little girls were hurt by falling from a "fandango," whereupon the ill starred owner of the machine was forced to suffer its dismemberment by the bold firemen, and was only too happy to escape a like fate. Extempor aneous monomachies likewise lightened the tedium of the day. An unlucky Irishman was pitched into an ice cart. The thieves mustered strongly. and improved the emptiness of the dwelling houses by making a forsy upon the Worcester spoons. In short, we think the good folk of that ilk have had muster enough to last them for many years to

"The Heart of the Commonwealth," as that ancient town is fondly and fancifully called, seems fatally cut off by its geographical position from that rustic peace and quiet vouchsafed to many hamlets. There are held the political State Con ventions in which members forget the common enemy in the ardor of intestine broils, and the rapture of falling fraternally to loggerheads. There stands the State Lunatic Hospital, teaching its solemn and too often fruitless lesson to the politicians. And there, as we have been told, as if the living were not sufficiently noisy, the poor ghosts ply with their knuckles upon many a table, and make many votaries dilate with reverence or shake with fear. But we suspect that a general arrival of all the ghosts in all the spheres, big or little, amiable or sour, honest or knavish ghosts, would have been more welcome to the Worceste rians, than this inroad of so much "Mose," The noisiest ghosts do not how! that cheering but eccentric strain called the "Tiger;" the most convivial ghosts are spirits unto themselves, or have blue ruin enough below without quaffing it above; the most pugnacious ghosts, if they do fight, break invisible heads with sightless fists; nor have the loudest ghosts of our time squeaked and gibbered in the public streets, being content like Mr. Nicholas Bottom, to aggravate their roaring, which gentlemen in the extinguishing line of business are not always willing to do. It is indeed to us aquatically and pneumatically wonderful that water, that honest element, will not of itself put out a fire: but that its projection thereon must be accom panied by noises hideous and by cries supernatural; and that firemen are never in a fit condition to man the brakes until they have howled themselves into breathlessness and copious perspiration. The passion for training is another peculiarity of the New England fireman. He is always traveling some where-he is always making a pilgrimage in his uniform, not to exhibit his professional skill, but to have what is called "a good time generally." As his principal business is to stand still and move his arms, we think that upon dress parade the fittest exercise would be a sort of imitation of the brake-her-down" movement, which could not fail to be impressive, especially if the motions were

All actors, according to the Rev. Mr. Corv. are in a parlous state. Their profession is wickedness and wickedness is sin, and sin is damnation. But, of all the players, we fear that Mr. Chanfrau has the most to answer for. That highly idealized fire man of his, of Bowery birth and Chatham-street nurture: that individual who is always in danger of decomposition in times of peace, and who unites the manners of a Mohawk Indian in a state of ebriety with the benevolence of a John Howard: that wonderful compound of glazed cap, red shirt, and tall top boots, may be found upon the New-York stage, but is not so very plenty as country people imagine him to be in the New-York streets; and if he were, we do not see why the suburban firemen should make it a matter of conscience to imitate his vices and overlook his virtues. We assure them that it is not even here considered absolutely necessary for a fireman who would be useful in his vocation, to drink, to swear, to discard social amenities, and to make a most unpleasant beast of himself. And if it were otherwise, we think that in country towns, where fires are less frequent and more easily extinguished than here, the drinking, the howling, and the general brutalty should bear some proportion to the difficulty of the service. There is little reason anywhere why fire companies, which are organized for the safety and protection of the community, should be a public terror and a nuisance; there is still less reason in small towns, where there are fewer temptations, and where the labor is lighter. In the business itself, there is nothing inherently degrading; and it is very childish, to say the best of it, for those who might have the respect as well as the gratitude of the community, to forfeit the one and diminish the other, by an apish imitation of brutalities which are bad anywhere, but which are intolerable in those who have had excellent opportunities of acquiring good manners and good morals. Steam fire-engines are considered almost every-

where by the old fire organizations, as unpleasant innovations. There are various reasons for this. The steam fire-engine cannot vote, it drinks nothing but water, and requires very few men to manage it. And yet it is an invention which must sooner or later come into general use. While we have in so many cases dispensed with physical labor, it seems singular that in putting out fires we should substantially employ no other means than those in use a hundred years ago. There have been a few improvements but these have not diminished but have rather increased the necessary labor. The Annihilator was long ago annihilated; but the time will come when all our cities will

the testimony of the commander of the Dolphin and when everybody will wonder that they were

Our down-town merchants are in danger of suf-

fering from lack of vision extending an inch beyoud the tips of their noses. Two years ago, the indeed started the idea that, as he was first carried Post-Office would have been permanently located into Key West, he ought to be tried there. He on the old Brick Church location but for their united and vehement opposition. They defeated proceedings been commenced against him there; that location because they could not think of having the Post-Office come so high as Beekman- Judge Douglas at St. Louis predicts his defeat street; and now they are making a fresh fight to Illinois. prevent its location above Chambers-street-that is, on the site of the Broadway Theater That location is not so large as the Brick Church lot, which was voted too small; is adjoined on at least two sides by private property, while the Brick two sides by private property surrounded by streets and Naval officers, it is known that he will be forced a squares, affording the largest opportunities for vaulting, and is every way inferior to the rejected site. All the great mails might have been run into referred. a Post-Office located at the Brick Church in closed rail cars, while on the site of the mpossible. The merchants might even yet secure the location of the Post-Office n or upon the Park if they would; but we presume they will persist in fighting for the present most inaccessible and unfit location until the Post-Office escapes from their hands and goes above Canal street. There is no teaching those who are stubbornly resolved not to learn any thing. Men Douglas. who can gravely listen to the argument that our Post-Office will not naturally go further up town because that of London remains stationary-London being an inland city, with ample room for growth on every side, while New-York is bounded on three sides by water and can only expand Northward-are manifestly given over to feed on and joy in self-delusion. So let them.

> grumbling as to the expense likely to be imposed on the United States treasury in the case of the slaver Echo. First, there is Lieut. Maffit and the crew of the Dolphin to be paid for cruising up and down the Gulf of Mexico-though this, we submit, ought rightfully to be charged to the suppression of British outrages and the vindication of the liberty of the seas. Then there is the twentyfive dollars a head for the negroes which the captors have a right to claim from the treasury. Then there is the cost of keeping them, doctors' bills included, till they can be sent back. Then the cost of carrying them back in the Niagara, and then the fiffy thousand dollars to be paid to the Colonization Society for their support for a year. All this The Wilmington Journal concludes will make the cost mount up to some four hundred dollars for each negro. But then we do not very well see how the United States can grumble at paying four hundred dollars to send a stolen negro back to Africa, when they have made not the least hesitation at the expense of forty thousand dollars or more to send a runaway negro back from Boston to Charleston or Savanuah.

We observe that some Southern newspapers are

The people of Jamaica appear to be a good deal vexed at the rejection by the home Government of a scheme of theirs for introducing free negro laborers from the United States into that island. We do not imagine that the people of Jamaica have lost much by this act of the home Government. It has probably saved them a considerable sum of money in the salaries of agents to be employed in drumming up for emigrants. This scheme of getting free negro emigrants from the United States has been tried by Hayti, by British Guiana, and by Trinidad, and has proved a failure in each instance, The emigrants did not suit the West Indies, and the West Indies did not suit the emigrants. Emigration, even under the most favorable circumstances, is attended by many annoyances, and it can never be expected to succeed except when the emigrants themselves enter into it from impulses of their own.

MINNESOTA.-We were gratified by a visit, on Monday, from our old Temperance compatriot, Dr. CHARLES JEWETT, who has been for several years recruiting his health and strength on a farm in Minneota, and now returns to his proper work in the field of his former usefulness, being engaged to lecture for the next three months in Massachusetts, hailing from Bos ton. He was never fitter for it than now.

Dr. Jewett reports the crops in Minnesota generally good, and the Corn nearly out of danger from frost Oats were a partial tailure; otherwise, the labors of the husbandman will be nobly rewarded. Even the Ohio corn will generally mature without injury, and Sorghum is doing fairly. He gave us a flask of excellent Sirup made above lat. 447, from canes of this year's growth, planted on the 19th of May and cut on the 3d inst. Of course, they were not fully ripe; but we see no reason to doubt that even Minnesota may grow her own "sweetening" if she will. If the Sorghun will not serve her turn, the Beet, on her deep, warm, rich soil, unquestionably would. And that this branch of industry ought to be prosecuted on her soil, we cannot doubt. Some of her farmers have given two bush els of potatoes for a pound of sugar within the present year. The like of that will never be, after she shall have naturalized sugar-making on her own soil.

The Milicaukie Free Democrat states that the Universalists of Wisconsin, at their late Convention, appointed a Committee to visit the State Prison, and as certain the religious faith of the inmates. The Committee performed the duty required of them, and re port that there are of Lutherans, 37; Methodists, 36 Roman Catholics, 32; Nothingarians, 35; Presbyteri ans. 4: Episcopalians, 11: Bantists, 14: Mormons, 5 Annihilationists, 2; Infidels, 4; United Brethren, 1; Congregationalists, 1; French Protestants, 1, Universalists, 1. Whole number, 184.

POLITICAL.

MISSOURI ELECTION-[OFFICIAL.] The official result of the recent election in Missour is announced in The Jefferson City Examiner as fol-

Opposition. Des Sup't of Schools ... Promes. 00 Anderson 10,502 Out Clark 5,846 Craig 12,439 Court 5,946 Craig 12,439 Court 5,942 Court VII. Zeigler 5,800 Noell 19,40

Legislature Oppsition 9 Democrats 24

House Opposition 46 Democrats 116 ILLINOIS .- In the VIth District Major Thomas L.

Harris has been renominated for Congress by the followers of Douglas. ANOTHER STABBING CASE .- A young man by the

name of John McCormick, while on pier No. 3, North River, about 7 o'clock last evening, was seriously if not fatally stabbed in the back by one John Dunn. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital for

The screw steamship Vigo, from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the 1st instant, arrived last evening. Her advices have been auticipated by the Vanderbilt.

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH From Washington.

a Special Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 184 Some sensation has been created here to-dy the report that a letter from a prominent friend

The Administration counted upon a gain of member in Maine, certain, and strongly hoped two more.

Though it is asserted that the President as make decisions himself in the cases of the reliad rely for facts upon the briefs that will be furnished him by those to whom the cases have be-The reasons that have dietated the postponement

position that some new policy in respect to publi ands may be developed. The State Department views in the proper to

of the great land sales in Kansas w well to m

the high-handed conduct of the English and Par Ministers, accredited to Venezuela. There cannot be much doubt that Gov. Richel

son will engage in the canvass in behalf of m. Capt. Meigs has been a lion in the path of pate.

otie gentlemen who could possibly be induced to turn a penny by business arrangements in respect to the Capitol extension. There is hope yet; hence the attacks upon him. The bowie-knife of the Captain of the sine

Echo has been sent hither. Inscribed upon it wo these words: America, the land of the free and the home of the box.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 15a
The President has ordered the further postponency
of the Kansas land sales till July next. The resu
for this is stated to be the financial pressure in to
country, and the consequent inability of settlers
prove up and pay for the preemption by the tin
fixed by the proclamation, ordering the sales in Ne
wember. The lands comprise three millions of area.

The President has ordered the new land office about
to be established in New-Mexico, to be located at
Santa Fé. Santa Fé. Gen. Harney to-day received final orders, before

leaving for the new military district of Oregon.

Lord Napier left to-day for the North.

Maine Election. BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, Sept. 15, 186

One hundred and ninety-one towns give limit 37,222 and the opposition 30,808, which indicates Republican majority in the State of nearly 10,000. Ezra B. French, Republican, is elected to Comin the IIId District by 28 majority, with one plantage to hear from, which will increase it probably to 40, Foster, Republican, is undoubtedly elected in in VIth District, although the plantations of Van Burn Madawaska and Hancock, in Arostock County, gin

gain for Bradbury in Aroostook, but not enough to a cure his election. Both branches of the Legislature are largely &

Bradbury, Democrat, 908 majority, which shows

From New-Mexico.

Sr. Louis, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1854. A dispatch from Independence of the 12th says that the New-Mexican mails dated 23d ult. had arrived Capt. LcLean, who reached Santa Fé on the 30th, aported that there was no doubt that a battle had bee fought between the command of Major Brooks mile Navajo Indians.

The Indians have hitherto declared that ther would not fight, and in case of their refusal to give up the murderer of Major Brooks's negro, heintended burning and destroying their wheat and corn fields, which, if done, would doubtless cause a collision between them and the troops.

The Indians have offered Major Brooks severed housand sheep and one thousand ponies to indemnify him for the loss of his negro. The Santa Fe Gast in a long article, attempts to justify the Indian wi their conduct.

Col. Summer's command was passed at Win Creek, moving slowly. There were no Indian on the Plains. The grass was still good.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 183.

The Democratic Congressional Conferes of the XIIth District balloted forty times for a candidate to day, with the same results as heretofore. Leidy, the present incumbent, received four votes, and Little our Theory. present incumbent, received four votes, and Little four. There is no prospect of a settlement of the diffi-culty.

Lancaster Democratic Convention. LANCASTER, Pa., Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1868.
The Lancaster County Democratic Convention commenced this morning. Dr. J. K. Raub presided, and J. M. Honkin. M. Hopkins was nominated for Congress by scelar-tion amid great enthusiasm. He made a speech scep-ing the nomination, taking strong ground against so-tional strife and Abolitionism, for the admissa of Kansas with any population, and for such a tank of would put any furnace in blast.

New-Jersey Pair---Politics.

Tractor, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 18d.

The State Fair is now in full blast in Trenton, is the most splendid exhibition known here of how and manufactured articles. To-morrow is the greday, Speeches will be made and premiums awards on Friday.

Mr. James W. Wall was nominated for Congressly the Democratic Convention in the Hd. District. In resolutions favor Popular Sovereignty and the admission of Kansas whenever she applies with a Republican Constitution, and are against the establishment of Quarantine on Sandy Hook and for protections surfamen by general appropriation.

N. Y. State Agricultural College. SYZACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 186. The Trustees of the New-York State Agricultural College, at Ovid, have located the buildings, sattle contractors will immediately commence the water Gov. King passed through this city on his way he

surf men by general appropriation.

Yellow Fever at Savannah SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 182. The Mayor reports three deaths here from year ever for the week ending Tuesday.

The Kansas Gold Mines.

The Kansus Gold Mines.

Sr. Lotts, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 184

Prominent gentlemen from the West fully constrate the previous statements relative to the ensists of rich gold diggings in the region of Pike's Past.

company of 100 persons left Kansas City of Month last, and other companies are being formed in section. company of 100 persons left Kansas City of lines, last, and other companies are being formed in sect all the towns in the Territory and along the lines. River. Isaac Eaton, of the Kansas Stage Commarrived here vesterday for the purpose of buying and making the necessary arrangements to extend stage line from Fort Riley to Pike a Peak.

St. Louis Steam Fire Department.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 16d.

The first argiversary of the Steam Fire Department was celebrated yesterday by a grand parade of all the engines—seven in number—and a trial exhibition each engine. The average time of raising steam about six minutes. With the exception of one therefore are all of Latta's patent, and of the class. The whole affair was very creditable, both the Department and the city.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1854.
A serious fire occurred in the Baltimore Custom-House before daylight this morning. It cannot not dentally from a lamp in the messenger's room, with aome valuable statistical records of the expension of the port. The damage to the open is considerable, and the total loss is estimated at \$6,000.